

2021 JUN 28 AM 7:46



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

TOWN OF PLANTERSVILLE

Public Water System Name

0410011

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	June 3, 21
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): _____	

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Name: Shelton Shannon Title: Mayor Date: 6-25-2021

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Plantersville

PWS ID: 0410011

May 26, 2021

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well's draw from the McShand Formation.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. All three of our well's all **moderate susceptibility** to contamination

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jim Curry at (662)-844-2012. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regular meetings held at 6 P.M on the first Tuesday of each month at the Town Hall.

The **Town of Plantersville** routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	N	2020	1.90	1.34-2.21	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
HAA5	N	2020	7.0	No-Range	Ppb	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	N	2019*	.093	.0928--.0931	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2020	0.4	.0095—0.45	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	2020	1.0	0.9—1.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2019*	37,000	34,000 - 37,000	Ppb	250,000	250,000	Road salt, Water treatment chemicals, Water softeners, and Sewage effluents

*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2020

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The **Town of Plantersville** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Your CCR will not be mailed to you however; you may obtain a copy from the Town Hall. Please call 662-844-2012 if you have any questions. Please call our office if you have questions.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF Lee

Before the undersigned, a Notary
in and for said state and county, Jim Clark
general manager of the

The Lee County Courier

a newspaper published
in the Town of Tupelo in said county and state, makes oath that the

Plattersville Water Report

of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said newspaper as follows:

Volume 30, No. 22 Date June 3, 2021
Volume _____, No. _____ Date _____, 20____
Volume _____, No. _____ Date _____, 20____
Volume _____, No. _____ Date _____, 20____
Volume _____, No. _____ Date _____, 20____

And I, hereby certify that the issues above mentioned have been examined by me, and I find the publication thereof to have been duly made, and that The Lee County Courier has been established, published and had a bona fide circulation in said city, county and state for more than one year next proceeding the first date written above.



General Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 23rd day

of June 23rd, 2021



1-6, 2023

7

spoke to the female caller and she stated in the month of May, bounty hunters came to her residence looking for a male suspect. She said after the bounty hunters left, they began to hack into her AT&T internet. She said due to the hacking of her internet, her iPhones (11 and 11 Max Pro, \$2200,) were damaged. She said her 50 Samsung TV (\$1,100) was also damaged. She said that she needed a report to provide to AT&T for her cell phones. She was given a report and instructed on how to follow up 6-1.

Officer responded to Bailey Court Apartments in regards to a vandalized vehicle. Upon my arrival officer made contact with the female caller, who stated she saw the female suspect throw yogurt on her vehicle, a white Honda Accord and spit on it as well. Security stated they arrived to see the two ladies arguing prior to officer's arrival. This incident was based on a past incident the two were involved in 6-1.

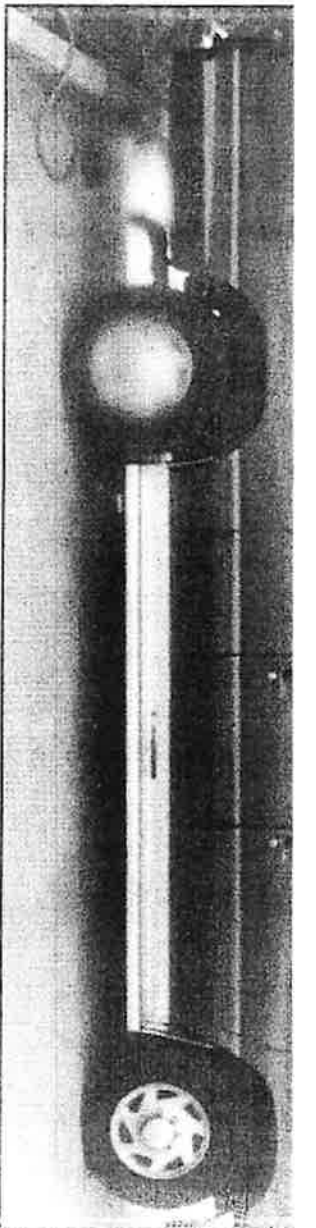
Officer conducted a traffic stop on a 2003 Oldsmobile Alero located at S. Glozier and Hwy. 6. Officer stopped the vehicle due to the driver nor the passenger were wearing a seat belt. Officer approached the vehicle and made contact with the driver, Brandon Bartlett. Officer attempted to get the passenger information and he could not give his correct name or date of birth. Officer had the driver to exit the vehicle along with the passenger. Officer checked the driver information with dispatch advising Bartlett showed a MDOC warrant which was confirmed to place a hold. Bartlett was placed in handcuffs, double locked, searched and secured in the patrol unit. The passenger finally gave me his real name and was released from the scene. Bartlett was transported to Lee County Jail and released to the jail staff in good physical condition. A hold was placed per MDOC, 6-1.

Officer responded to the area of North Coley and West Jackson in reference to a 911 hanging up call where a male

played slurred speech and was unsteady on his feet as he walked towards officers. He said he had drank two beers prior to contact with officers. Medics were called to the scene of the accident. The suspect stated he did not need medical treatment and refused to be treated by the firefighters (EMRs) who responded. He was asked for consent to conduct Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST), but he refused all testing. He was handcuffed (double-locked and checked for tightness) and was secured in the backseat of a patrol vehicle. An inventory of the vehicle was conducted with the front bumper of the vehicle and a small bag of tools being found inside, but nothing else of value was found inside of the vehicle. Tony Barber Wrecker arrived on scene, and took possession of the vehicle. Photos were taken of the vehicle and the damage done to the telephone box (uploaded to the media). Dispatch was advised to contact AT&T in reference to the damaged telephone box. A witness on scene, said he was driving behind the suspect prior to the accident. He observed the suspect swearing all over the road as they were traveling north on North Coley approaching West Jackson. He said as the suspect vehicle entered the intersection at North Coley and West Jackson it veered right running off the road colliding with the telephone box. The suspect was transported to Lee County Jail. Once at Lee County Jail he refused the Intoxilyzer 8000. The Intoxilyzer 8000 was ran for him to refuse. The printer for the Intoxilyzer 8000 was out of toner. The officer at Lee County Jail stated he was aware of the situation and that MHP was informed of the toner being out. The suspect was issued a citation for DUI Refusal. He then asked for medics to be called because of glass in his foot. Medic responded to the jail, and transported the suspect to NMMC.

5-28.

Barbican initiative



HELP NEEDED — Crime Stoppers of Northeast Mississippi and the Tupelo Police Department need your help with locating a church van stolen in Tupelo. It was reported to Tupelo Police that between 5-30-21 and 5-31-21 a green 2002 Ford E350 van was stolen from the St. Paul Outreach MB Church on Hutcheson Street. If anyone has any information please call Crime Stoppers of NE MS @ 800-773-TIPS (8477) or download the P3 Tip App and leave an anonymous tip.

“2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report” Town of Plantersville

PWS ID: 0410011

May 26, 2021

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process could invite mischief

BY EMILY W. PETTUS
ASSOCIATED PRESS

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Mississippi legislators can do business the easy way or the hard way if they revive the state's initiative process that was recently invalidated by a state Supreme Court decision.

The easy way would be to adopt the same process that Mississippi has used for decades, tweaking it only to resolve a problem pointed out in the court ruling.

The hard way would be to open the process for lots of debate that could muck up an already complex system and make it even more burdensome for citizens petitioning to put issues on the statewide ballot.

The biggest area for legislative mischief could be in increasing the number of signatures needed on petitions.

The initiative process is in Section 273 of the Mississippi Constitution. It requires initiative organizers to gather a number of signatures equal to 12% of the total votes for all candidates in the most recent election for governor.

Legislators could make the initiative process harder by either increasing that 12% margin, or by keeping the same percentage but applying it to the state's turnout for the presidential election, which is traditionally higher.

In 2019, for example, 884,911 votes were cast for all candidates for governor, 12% of that is 106,189.

In 2020, Mississippi residents cast 1,313,759 votes for all candidates for president, 12% of that is 157,651.

Legislators could also tighten the timeline. Organizers now have a year to gather signatures, and most initiatives never make it to the ballot because organizers fail to get enough people to sign. A shorter timeline would make the effort even harder.

The Supreme Court heard

businesses, but her court arguments had nothing to do with zoning. Instead, her attorneys questioned the validity of the signature gathering process.

Mississippi requires initiative sponsors to collect one-fifth of their petition signatures from each congressional district. The process was set in the 1990s, when Mississippi had five districts. The state dropped to four districts after the 2000 census because of stagnant population, but legislators ignored attempts to update the initiative requirements.

Recognition of the five districts/four districts problem is not new. The state attorney general issued a legal opinion in 2009 saying initiative sponsors should collect signatures from the five old districts.

Butler's attorneys argued that because Mississippi has four current districts, it makes no sense to use the five old ones. They also said the constitution creates a mathematical impossibility: With four districts, more than one-fifth of the signatures must come from each.

State attorneys argued that congressional districts have multiple purposes. They are used to elect members of the U.S. House, but the current or old districts are also used for choosing members to some state regulatory boards.

A majority of justices agreed with Butler in the May 14 ruling.

Before the that Supreme Court decision, Mississippi was one of the 24 states with an initiative process, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures.

About 1.3 million people voted in Mississippi in November, and more than 766,000 of them voted in favor of the medical marijuana proposal. That's about 10,000 more residents than voted the same day for then-President Donald Trump, who easily won in

which a water system must follow.

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Volatile Organic Contaminants								
HAA5	N	2020	7.0	No-Range	Ppb	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	N	2019*	.093	.0928-.0931	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2020	0.4	.0095-0.45	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	2020	1.0	0.9-1.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2019*	37,000	34,000 - 37,000	Ppb	250,000	250,000	Road salt, Water treatment chemicals, Water softeners, etc.
Additional Information for Lead								
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Plantersville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead . Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.								

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Legislators could also tighten the timeline. Organizers now have a year to gather signatures, and most initiatives never make it to the ballot because organizers fail to get enough people to sign. A shorter timeline would make the effort even harder.

The Supreme Court heard arguments about the initiative process because that was the central focus of a lawsuit that sought to block a medical marijuana proposal.

Madison Mayor Mary Hawkins Butler sued the state days before the 2020 general election, arguing that Initiative 65 was not properly on the ballot.

Butler opposed Initiative 65 because it would have limited cities' ability to regulate the location of medical marijuana

general issued a legal opinion in 2009 saying initiative sponsors should collect signatures from the five old districts.

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More than 200 supporters of medical marijuana protested last week near the Mississippi Capitol and the state Supreme Court building, and many of them also marched past the Governor's Mansion. They demanded that legislators create a medical marijuana program, and that the state revive its process for citizen-led initiatives.

Volatile Organic Contaminants						Microbes	
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